



— The —  
*Commonwealth of Massachusetts*



BLUEPRINT 2000

MASSACHUSETTS: 1970 to 2000  
WHERE HAVE WE BEEN? WHERE ARE WE HEADED?

An Executive Summary  
prepared by

Her Honor Evelyn F. Murphy  
Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth  
Fall 1987

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# THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

## EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

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### A MESSAGE FROM THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Dear Reader:

This document is designed to serve as a starting point, an introduction to the Blueprint 2000 plan. We do not have all the ideas. We do not have all the answers. In fact, we are not even sure we know all of the right questions. But, we do have the conviction that we must begin to prepare for our future now. I ask for your help, so that we, our children, and our children's children may benefit from what we start.

This report incorporates the work of many individuals and groups. Historical data, program information, research, and identification of future trends was provided to my office by various Executive Offices and Agencies whose areas of responsibility are discussed in this executive summary. I take this opportunity to thank the Cabinet Secretaries, Commissioners, and Executive personnel who contributed so much to this report.

The Massachusetts Institute for Social and Economic Research (MISER) was also very helpful, and I thank them for their assistance in providing important demographic information. We are also fortunate to have the cooperation and involvement of Data Resources, Incorporated, of Lexington, Massachusetts. DRI has contributed comprehensive demographic and economic forecasting information, which is invaluable to our study. Various leaders throughout our educational institutions and the private sector have also been contacted for input.

Ultimately, our data gathering will be even more exhaustive, but for now we have enough data in hand to provide a basis for identifying key themes and potential problems to be addressed by Blueprint 2000. Also, this report has been reviewed, and edited by a variety of experts, planners, and government leaders, ensuring a balance of input.

Please contact my office if you are interested in helping on the Blueprint 2000 project. Thank you, and I look forward to working together.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'E. Murphy', written over a horizontal line.

Evelyn F. Murphy  
Lieutenant Governor



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## INTRODUCTION

The year 2000 is not far away. A child starting first grade next fall will be graduating from high school that year. A worker in the prime of his or her career today, will be approaching retirement. Parents may be grandparents by then. Certainly grandparents and older aunts and uncles will seem more frail, more in need of care.

What will life be like in Massachusetts as the new century begins? Forecasters vary in predicting how many more people will inhabit our state--perhaps two hundred thousand; at most, a half a million more people. In any case, our numbers will grow only slightly, ten percent or less.

How fine a future we create depends upon a keen understanding of the trends and patterns that shape today's limits to a higher quality of life--environmentally, socially, economically, educationally. To develop that understanding is the purpose of this part of Blueprint 2000.

Yet how well we create our future depends also on sharing the vision of the life we want to create and leave as our legacy. To build a commonly accepted vision, with its attendant values, is also a part of Blueprint 2000.

Finally, our future depends upon action. In the time honored, activist tradition of Massachusetts, we must act to bring our dreams into reality.

Can we pass on a quality of life that surpasses what we inherited in the year 1900? or 1950? or even 1987? With vision and values; realism and understanding history; action and political leadership as the essential ingredients of Blueprint 2000, we can and will leave Massachusetts a better state.





## PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Our physical environment, defined here as our natural environment, and the built environment which is woven into it, is important not only to our economic stability, but also our personal health and happiness, our quality of life. Major issues to focus on within this area for the year 2000 include the environment, transportation, energy, and housing.

### THE ENVIRONMENT

Unprecedented economic growth has created unending pressures on the natural resources of Massachusetts. Development along coastal shores and Cape Cod threatens aquifers, marine ecosystems and enjoyment of coastal waters that have always been recreational havens for us. Development pressures on our rural areas, and expansion of our metropolitan regions, are changing the complexion of our state.

Economic prosperity brought heightened levels of consumption, too. With this consumption came increasing, and as yet unmet, demands for waste disposal facilities--for solids, industrial chemical wastes and low-level radioactive wastes. With few or no legal means for industrial chemical waste disposal nearby, illegal dumping has contaminated soils and water supplies throughout Massachusetts.

However, Massachusetts has been a pioneer in environmental cleanup and protection. From Earth Day in 1969 to today, the state has energetically enacted protection and preservation statutes.

Yet, laws per se do not ensure environmental quality. Much remains to be cleaned up in the next dozen years; and the

construction, licensing and operation of waste disposal facilities ranks among the greatest challenges facing Massachusetts.

Conflicts between energy production and the environment can be expected to intensify, even when the proposed new facilities are small scale, utilizing renewable resources.

Progress has been made in air pollution since 1970. But, deterioration of the ozone layer threatens our safety, and acid rain plagues humans with respiratory ailments as well as the health of our aquatic and forestry resources.

The cleanup of our rivers has been well underway for a decade. By the year 2000, Massachusetts will enjoy hundreds of miles of swimmable, fishable riverways.

Groundwater is another story. Unless our disposal problems are addressed quickly and correctly, millions of citizens and companies dependent on groundwater will face increasing pollution. Ironically, water--the abundant natural resource and source of our industrial power coming into the 20th century --could increasingly become the limit to growth and prosperity as we leave this century.

## TRANSPORTATION

The quality of our transportation system is vital to our economic stability, and important to the day-to-day lives of all of our citizens.

Economic strength depends, in large measure, on our ability to move production materials, finished products, and workers in a timely, safe, and efficient manner. This means that we must maintain, and improve where necessary, our highways and bridges, our air travel system, and our waterways.

State highways alone stretch more than 12,000 lane-miles, nearly one-half the circumference of our planet, and include more than 2,800 bridges.

During the 1970's and 1980's our roads and bridges saw increased use and demand, which accelerated the normal decay caused by age. The result has been a system in great need of repair. Nearly one-third of our bridges were built before 1950. Forty-two percent are in need of repair. Several major transportation bond issues in the 80's have contained money to meet this need. Currently several major projects are underway, including the depression of the central artery, and the third harbor tunnel project.

Public transportation is now available to 90% of the state's residents. The MBTA, which serves 78 communities, is the fifth largest public transit system in the nation. It is also one of the oldest, and therefore requires constant upkeep, new equipment, and reconstruction. The 1980's have seen several major extension projects for both rapid transit and commuter rail lines, making public transportation available to thousands of additional commuters.

Fourteen Regional Transit Authorities throughout the state also serve the public. The state pays more than one-half the cost of running these systems, which now serve 36.5 million passengers annually, up from 9 million riders in 1975, and provide special services to handicapped and elder citizens.

Besides Logan International Airport, one of the ten busiest airports in the country, we have 23 municipal and 28 private airports. Air traffic has increased steadily over the past fifteen years. One challenge being addressed now is the safety of passengers. We must also examine our ability to use the air cargo system to its highest potential.

Among the transportation issues to be addressed in preparing for the year 2000 are:



- Maintenance, reconstruction, and new construction of our highways and bridges, to ensure adequate ground transportation for goods and citizens.
- Upgrading commuter rail service, expansion of rapid transit, and upkeep of service in all areas of the Commonwealth, as well as high speed rail from Boston to New York City and Washington, D.C.
- Coordination of air travel and cargo services, in particular the investigation of ways to utilize medium-sized facilities to alleviate pressure on Logan airport.

## ENERGY

A key factor in maintaining our economic growth is meeting our energy needs. Until the early 1970's Massachusetts relied heavily on imported oil. The 1973 oil embargo put severe pressures on both energy supplies and prices. Between 1973 and 1984 our energy costs rose by 390%. However, since the mid-seventies, by diversifying our energy supplies, and by embarking on an intensified conservation program, we have seen our costs rise at levels below the national average.

Two strategies were pursued to reduce our dependence on oil: fuel switching and conservation. During the 1973 to 1983 period, Massachusetts ranked second best in the nation in percentage reduction in oil consumption. One consequence of this strategy, however, was a trend toward heavy reliance on nuclear and coal fired plants.

While most of the nation relaxed efforts to conserve energy as oil prices declined, we intensified efforts to increase

conservation, appliance efficiency, and conservation-oriented residential and commercial building codes. We are leading the way in photovoltaics, and pursuing alternative energy supplies through cogeneration, and small electricity generators using renewable energy sources.

The availability and cost of energy will play a major role in the strength of our economy into the year 2000. Among the issues facing the Commonwealth between now and then are:

- The importation of energy from Canada.
- The consequence of shifts to a service-based economy on energy needs.
- The ability of alternate energy supplies to replace and substitute for coal, oil, and nuclear plants.
- How quickly major technological advances in energy controls and conservation will affect our energy load.
- The impact of environmental policies limiting air emissions and water discharges on power generating plants.

## HOUSING

Massachusetts has seen dramatic changes in its housing market since 1970. Prices of homes have skyrocketed due to many factors, including inflation, changing family structures, migration to the state, high interest rates, the retreat of the federal government from housing assistance, increased construction and material costs, and housing demands due in part to our economic success. In 1970, the housing problem was one of finding adequate rental housing for the economically disadvantaged. Today, housing at reasonable prices



is not available to people of all ages who have only moderate incomes.

During the 70's and 80's, the location of Massachusetts jobs expanded from revitalized urban centers, to communities clustered around the new highways system. Communities passed increasingly restrictive zoning controls, with constantly increasing minimum lot sizes. The gap between the supply of land for low-cost housing and demand for that housing has become tremendous, pushed by the especially frenetic job growth of recent years, and community pressure to limit local service costs under proposition 2 1/2.

Today, young people looking for the old American dream of owning their own home find that high rents and high house prices keep them from saving enough to make a deposit on a first home, let alone being able to afford the mortgage payments. Elders who have raised their families find that their retirement prospects are clouded by the spectre of paying escalating housing costs on a fixed income. Single women with children cannot make ends meet as their lean incomes are consumed by housing costs.

Massachusetts has responded to the need to increase our stock, and over the past five years has created 35,000 units of affordable housing. Through both rental and ownership assistance programs the state has attacked the imbalance between what housing costs, and what people can afford.

The housing market remains tight, however, and without effective planning, today's housing problems could become a housing nightmare by the year 2000. Population projections indicate a gradual increase in the number of families. Also, the population will continue to attempt to move closer to where the jobs are, causing increased strain on communities that already feel overwhelmed by growth.

We must strive to provide our citizens with affordable housing stock.

Among the housing issues which will need to be addressed are the following:

- Increasing the housing supply enough to dampen inflationary pressures on rental and home ownership property.
- Promoting the development of increasing housing supplies tailored to the social needs of our older citizens.
- Encouraging private sector production of needed housing, given limited government resources and the high cost of housing production.
- Balancing our communities' need for more housing with pressing environmental concerns.

## HUMAN SUPPORT

One hallmark which makes our state a leader in the nation is our emphasis on helping those in need with compassionate assistance. We have an obligation to help disadvantaged people, to give them the opportunity to get well, to feed their families, to live in decent housing, and to work if they are able. No area will be more challenging than this one as we march into the 21st century.

In discussing the issue of Human Support services, we have focused on the following study areas: Health and Human Services; Youth; Elders; and Criminal Justice and the Judiciary.

### HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Massachusetts offers programs to provide financial, medical, and support assistance to the poor, and direct care and rehabilitative services to the physically ill, mentally ill, and disabled.

Last year these programs cost \$3.8 billion, 36% of the entire state budget. More than half of this appropriation was for welfare, which had a FY87 budget of \$2.2 Billion, more than four times the FY70 appropriation.

Currently, 85,000 families receive AFDC benefits, and 25,000 individuals or families receive General Relief. Other major programs administered by the Department of Public Welfare include Supplemental Security Income for the elderly and disabled, and Medicaid.

One basic goal being pursued by the state is not only to ensure the survival of the needy, but to help them move off public assistance, and into lives of economic opportunity and happiness.



Several important programs have been created to serve this goal, and have proven successful.

For example, the Employment and Training Choices Program has provided training, education, and job placement services to over 30,000 welfare recipients since 1984. Over the past five years DSS has increased the supply of subsidized child care by 6,500 slots, allowing thousands of parents the ability to work. And, the Commonwealth has expanded Child Support collection programs, important because two-thirds of AFDC recipients are receiving these benefits because there is an absent parent not paying support.

In recent years the problem of homelessness has become a priority issue. Over the past five years the number of DPW supported shelters has increased from two to thirty. EOHS also administers various programs aimed at preventive, emergency, and housing placement services. In addition, DSS runs transitional residential programs for homeless families, battered women and their children, adolescents and parenting teens. EOHS is now coordinating a \$30 million initiative to address the needs of the homeless.

Health care is also an important part of the services provided by the Commonwealth. The Medicaid program helps those too poor and too sick to care for themselves. Nearly half a million individuals rely on this coverage. In addition, 600,000 Massachusetts residents do not have health insurance to protect them when they are sick, or when one of their children is sick. The Commonwealth is now examining ways of addressing this long-neglected issue. Beyond the broad issue of coverage, several issues are at the top of the agenda for state action: AIDS; substance abuse; and infant mortality.

Among the many issues which must be addressed in the Health and Human Services area are:

-- AIDS. Between October 1986 and October 1987, the number of

reported AIDS cases in Massachusetts doubled. We must expand efforts to educate citizens, treat patients, and provide home care. The burden of this deadly disease will place significant demands on health care and insurance systems.

- The implementation of universal health insurance and cost containment will be a major challenge for Massachusetts for the rest of the century.
- As services are forced to increase, especially for long term care, more professionals will be needed in the health care and human service professions. However, current employment trends indicate a decreasing number of workers entering these professions. We must explore ways to reverse this trend.

## YOUTH

How will the changes in our society effect infants, children, and adolescents by the turn of the century? Children and teenagers are perhaps most affected by changes in the family. The size of the family is decreasing, so there are fewer kids in each family, fewer older siblings. The number of parents working has steadily increased, so there are more latch key children. More children are growing up in single-parent families living in poverty. More young adults are left to grow up on their own.

In 1970, 39% of our citizens were under 20 years old. In 1980, that percentage dropped dramatically to 30%. The Massachusetts Institute for Social and Economic Research (MISER) predicts that the percentage will decline to 25.2% of our population by 1995. While our overall population will see fairly large increases, the actual number of children growing up in Massachusetts will increase only



slightly by 1995. Forecasts also indicate that average family size will continue to decline over the next five years.

In Massachusetts 30% of adults are not high school graduates. In the cities the dropout rate is often 40 to 50%, with minority rates the highest. In a national economy, where by 1990 75% of jobs will require training beyond high school, young adults who drop out of school will be confined to low-paying jobs for the rest of their lives, if they can get employment. Now, only one-half of dropouts are employed.

Last year 7,000 Massachusetts teenage girls had babies. Over a third of these births were to girls younger than 18. The Commonwealth is actively working at the local level to prevent teen pregnancy, provide adequate health care to those who become pregnant, and to promote economic self-sufficiency for young families. Currently, these programs are targeted to the communities most in need.

In 1984 a survey was conducted of 5,000 Massachusetts high school students. The results of the survey indicated that 90% had used alcohol or drugs, and that 60% had used one or more illicit drug in their lifetime. The Governor's Alliance Against Drugs, created in 1984, now boasts the participation of 250 communities. Yet, substance abuse is a difficult problem to eradicate, and will require years of concerted effort.

The primary issues facing the youth of our state between now and the year 2000 are:

- School dropouts. We must find a way to keep our kids in school, so they can graduate high school, and be more able to cope in our economy.
- Teen Pregnancy. Children having children perpetuates

entire generations locked into a cycle of poverty and public dependence. The challenge before us is one of educating our youngsters, at home and in school.

- Substance abuse. Alcohol and drug abuse can ruin lives, we must teach all of our youngsters how to say no to drugs.
- Employment. Training programs for mainstream jobs must be made available to individuals unable to enter our higher education system.

### ELDERS

More Massachusetts citizens are living longer. Elderly citizens are expected to grow in number, from 636,000 to 847,000 from 1970 to 1995. This represents a 33.2% increase in the 65 and over age group.

The most dramatic advance during the 70's into the mid 80's is the decline of elders living in poverty. In 1969, 9% of elderly families lived in poverty; by 1984, this figure had decreased to only 2%.

Services to elders have expanded dramatically in recent years--the direct result of a concerted effort to keep elders living as independently as possible for as long as possible. Meals on Wheels, expanded health care services, and a variety of initiatives have been directed to the frail elderly.

The need for more nursing homes and congregate living facilities will grow as the number of elders and increased life expectancy continue to rise. With the increased demand for facilities and services, comes the need for more health care professionals to administer and perform these services.

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND THE JUDICIARY

Prison overcrowding is one of our most serious problems. The Massachusetts system is the most severely overcrowded in the country. State facilities are currently operating at 168% of capacity, and county facilities are operating at 135% of capacity. Since 1975, 1,700 permanent beds have been added to the system, which now has a 7,229 bed design capacity. By the year 1993, over 4,400 new beds will be added, bringing the capacity to 11,574. Past projections indicate that the prison population will be approximately 11,500 at that point. However, this projection is being reexamined, and may be revised upwards.

The Commonwealth has also developed several programs for victims and witnesses of crimes. In 1968 Massachusetts developed one of the the first programs in the nation which provided financial assistance to victims of violent crimes. Over the past fifteen years these programs were expanded to provide services including financial assistance, victim's rights and case information, and counseling.

Throughout the 70's and 80's the judiciary focused on three major areas: the reorganization of the state courts into a statewide court system; increased role and responsibility for district courts and district court judges; and access to justice for all (e.g. legal services).

Considerations to be addressed in the criminal justice and judiciary areas include:

- Modernization of court facilities.
- Accountability and predictability in criminal dispositions.
- Judicial accountability.



- Planning for the future of correctional services, including providing sufficient prison space and appropriate alternatives to incarceration.
- Preventing and responding to household violence, including abuse of women, children, and elderly people, at the hands of family members or others in the home.
- Protecting against crimes of racial, ethnic, or religious violence in our increasingly diverse society.

## EMPLOYMENT

### JOBS, THE WORKFORCE AND THE ECONOMY

The 1970's and 1980's have witnessed the final steps of transformation of the Massachusetts economy from extreme reliance on traditional manufacturing to a robust mixture of manufacturing, services and trade.

While manufacturing jobs have declined, service and trade (retail and wholesale) employment expanded at rates of 90% and 50% respectively from 1970 to 1987. In addition, finance, insurance and real estate (FIRE) jobs doubled. The result: whereas in the early 1970's manufacturing was the largest source of jobs; now, services, trades, and FIRE sectors account for 60% of the states' jobs.

The labor force has steadily grown since the early 1970's, reflecting increasing participation of women and minorities. Projections through the year 2000 indicate a steady increase in the labor force, at a rate slightly higher than population growth.

Since 1977 over 650,000 jobs have been created, and the unemployment rate has dropped from 8.29% to a low of 2.5% for July, 1987. The unemployment rate is expected, according to DRI forecasts, to remain around the 4% level into the near future.

While the above trends point to an increased number of jobs, and a stable employment level, CACI predicts that the median family income will increase by only two percent between now and 1992. This is due to the leveling-off of jobs in the traditionally higher paying manufacturing and construction industries. One component of future policies should be the continued emphasis of promoting high quality jobs for our workers.



Massachusetts, since our earliest days, has been a vital cultural center, and it is indisputable that we should remain so. Our cultural institutions are an important factor in the economic development of the state, and in providing a key addition to our quality of life. These institutions help make our colleges and universities more competitive nationally and internationally, and our strong cultural environment is an asset to employers, and improves their ability to recruit workers.

To keep the Massachusetts economy strong will require:

- Maintaining a stable tax base, which is competitive with other states.
- Expanding programs that encourage full labor force participation, i.e., child care, job training, retraining and education, adult literacy programs, and increased health insurance.
- Examining what effects the changing employment picture will have on employee wages, benefits, and working conditions, and how we can ensure that workers share in our state's economic success.
- Increasingly sophisticated support for maintaining a significant marketshare of the advanced technology business, both domestically and internationally.
- Insuring adequate supplies of energy, and maintaining and improving our transportation network.
- The Commonwealth needs to work closely with the cultural sector, involving schools and the private sector, to develop it further.

## EDUCATION

Education is one of the basic rights that all citizens of Massachusetts must be afforded. Without a decent education little hope remains that an individual will have the ability to provide a good quality of life for him or herself. Early success or failure in our educational system plays a major role in establishing an individual's course through life, and future ability to be self-reliant.

Many problems faced by people, unemployment, illiteracy, language barriers, job displacement, etc. can and must be addressed through our schools. We must ensure that our Commonwealth provides the best schooling possible, available to all citizens. It is critical to individuals, families, and communities, that we fully utilize our educators and schools to prepare our citizens for the challenges and opportunities of the next century.

### K-12 EDUCATION

During the 1970's, the school age population in Massachusetts declined 20%, and, by the end of this decade, will have dropped another 10%.

In the face of declining numbers, educating children has become increasingly complex. And, many of the problems facing our youth, as discussed in the previous "YOUTH" section, effect our education system. More children come from single parent homes living below the poverty level. A growing number of children come from families where languages other than English are spoken. Illiteracy is becoming generational. Teenage pregnancy accounts for 7,000 babies a year. Thousands of kids drop out of school every year.

During the 1970's, public education concentrated attention and resources on opening doors to opportunity for special populations; handicapped, gifted, bilingual, racial and ethnic minorities. Special education programs were expanded and integrated into public schools.

During the 1980's in Massachusetts, schools and students lost opportunities in the face of tax cap referendum. In 1985, a start to renewed resource commitments was engendered through the School Improvement Act.

The mandate of the public schools has not changed: to provide each child with educational opportunities leading to full citizenship, and the development of skills and talents leading to a good job and a productive life.

So, for the remainder of this century, facing only slight increases in school age children, the need is to concentrate on the following initiatives:

- Empowering the teaching profession by paying teachers well and by changing the ways individual schools manage their responsibilities for children's education; by providing resources for teachers and principals, and expecting professional educators, in cooperation with parents, to educate all our children to achieve their highest potential.
- Attracting the best and brightest young people into teaching through educational opportunities, improved working conditions and better financial incentives.
- Securing resources to meet our social responsibility to provide an equitable educational opportunity to all children.



- Developing early childhood and adult education programs to break the cycle of poverty and illiteracy and build educational bridges to opportunities.

## HIGHER EDUCATION

The state's public higher education system has seen tremendous growth in the past 15 years. In 1970, Massachusetts Community Colleges, State Colleges and Universities had an enrollment of 110,400 students. Full-time students accounted for 66% of enrollment, part-time for 34%. By 1985 enrollment increased by 66%, up to a total of 183,500 students, with part-time enrollment gaining a greater share of enrollment, up 12% to 46% of students.

Higher enrollment at Community Colleges accounted for nearly 70% of the part-time student increase, and 57% of the total increased enrollment. While enrollment was increasing, so was the state's fiscal commitment. Between 1970 and 1987, the annual appropriation to higher education grew by 497%, from \$105.2 million to \$628.1 million. When compared to the overall state budget percentage increase of 472% for the same time period, we can see the greater emphasis on higher education.

The remarkable growth in public higher education has offered higher education to many people who would not have had the opportunity otherwise. But this success has also created a problem. One basic issue facing the Commonwealth now is the physical condition of each campus. As more students attend these schools, and as the facilities age, refurbishing buildings, including classrooms, labs, dormitories, and libraries becomes essential. We must also add new structures where necessary. Currently a \$900 million capital outlay plan awaits the legislature, calling for assistance to each state university, college, and community college.

Major issues facing the higher education system in the future will include:

- Coordinating the capital planning for the entire system to meet the needs of each school.
- Maintaining affordable tuition rates for students.
- Coordinating education programs which will meet the employment opportunity and skill needs of the next century.
- Continuing to make a career in public higher education an attractive and rewarding experience.

#### CONTINUING AND SPECIALIZED EDUCATION

Massachusetts offers continuing education for individuals who need to complete their education after dropping out of school or who need added skills to compete in the job market. These adult-oriented programs often make a difference in a person's life, and will become more important as the job market demands for the future become increasingly sophisticated.

Specialized education can be defined as special curricula for handicapped children, for displaced or unemployed workers, for individuals who are illiterate, non-english speakers, etc. These educational programs, targeted to specific population groups, are essential components of our education system. In order to help people break through barriers we must give them the necessary tools.

Among the issues before us in the area of continuing and specialized education are:



- Ensuring that continuing education programs of the future will meet the needs of a changing population, with more minorities and non-english speaking residents.
- Matching program curricula with the skills needed in employment at the turn of the century.
- Ensuring that communities will continue to receive proper funding to enable continued education for children with physical and mental handicaps.

## CONCLUSION

The issues outlined in this report represent only an initial look at the myriad of problems and opportunities which face the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Hopefully, this narrative provides the reader with insight into some of the issues we will address in Blueprint 2000.

There are four major phases to the Blueprint 2000 project:

- I. **PROJECT MOBILIZATION - (1/87 to 6/87)** Actions: project scoping, other states' future studies analyzed, data inventory, grant foundations identified, solicit participation from other state offices, solicit public participation, conduct various issue seminars, structure cooperative agreement with UMASS, identify issue chair candidates, establish schedule and methodology, and initiate agency reports.
- II. **ASSESSMENT OF FORCES AND CONDITIONS - (7/87 to 10/87)** Actions: Compile agency trends reports, complete demographic/economic trends report, form Municipal Advisory Committees, distribute municipal questionnaire, conduct regional hearings.
- III. **POLICY DEVELOPMENT - (11/87 to 9/88)** Actions: committees develop statement of problems, conduct major conference, develop statement of goals/preferred future, second conference held, policy recommendations developed, recommendations drafted, committees, chairs, and advisory panels meet as necessary.

IV. POLICY ACTION PLAN - (10/88 to 12/88) Actions:  
Legislative language and Executive Order language  
finalized, report is formatted, edited, printed. The final  
report issued to Governor and Legislature in January, 1989.

The challenge is ours, individually and collectively. The year  
2000 is less than 4,500 days away. Let us work over the next 450  
days to prepare ourselves and our families for the turn of the  
century. So that our children can look back with pride at our  
accomplishments.

## APPENDIX

Demographic and economic forecasting information was obtained from several major sources:

MISER: Massachusetts Institute for Social and Economic Research, affiliated with the University of Massachusetts.

DRI: Data Resources, Incorporated, located in Lexington, Massachusetts. A division of McGraw-Hill.

DES: Massachusetts Division of Employment Security

CACI: Forecasting firm located in Arlington, Virginia. Material accessed through DRI.

FIGURE 1 - MISER POPULATION PROJECTIONS

FIGURE 2 - POPULATION TOTALS AND GROWTH  
RATE PROJECTIONS

FIGURE 3 - NUMBER, SIZE, AND INCOME OF  
FAMILIES ('80, '87, '92)

FIGURE 4 - POPULATION BY AGE ('70, '80, '90,  
and '95)

FIGURE 5 - POPULATION GROWTH BY AGE GROUP  
AND COUNTY ('85 - '95)

FIGURE 6 - EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR ('80, '86,  
'95, and '00)

FIGURE 7 - BLUEPRINT 2000 ORGANIZATION

FIGURE 8 - BLUEPRINT 2000 TIMELINE



FIGURE 1  
MISER POPULATION PROJECTIONS

POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR: State 1980

AGE	MALES				FEMALES				TOTALS
COHORT	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	
0-4	134905	9530	8594	173029	146614	9128	8444	164186	337215
5-9	173505	9866	8231	191602	163337	9819	7976	183132	374734
10-14	216445	11636	7588	235669	206831	11429	7403	225663	461332
15-19	253767	12934	8158	274859	252117	13106	8157	273380	548239
20-24	250616	11538	8539	270713	260612	12809	8768	282189	552902
25-29	221554	9952	7835	239341	230586	11031	8217	249834	489175
30-34	202785	8306	6558	217649	211798	9634	7314	228746	446395
35-39	158362	6577	4563	169502	166127	7956	4967	179050	348552
40-44	126332	5013	3580	134925	134182	5866	3775	143823	278748
45-49	127300	4329	2815	134444	135730	5030	3057	143817	278261
50-54	139828	4057	2326	146211	152917	4793	2653	160363	306574
55-59	140132	3587	1884	145603	159005	4304	2083	165392	310995
60-64	122160	2803	1360	126323	145859	3510	1692	151061	277384
65-69	98076	1953	994	101023	130398	2810	1343	134551	235574
70-74	71293	1285	657	73235	110942	1892	972	113806	187041
75-79	46859	810	476	48145	87573	1441	669	89683	137828
80-84	27747	480	286	28513	62351	899	417	63667	92180
85+	19485	374	248	20107	52706	772	323	53801	73906
TOTAL	255115	105050	74692	2730893	2811685	116229	78230	3006144	5737037

POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR: State 1985

AGE	MALES				FEMALES				TOTALS
COHORT	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	
0-4	166344	13809	10594	190747	159318	13546	10175	183039	373786
5-9	153940	9475	10686	174101	145865	9147	10306	165318	339619
10-14	170684	10654	11115	192453	162725	10603	10824	184152	376605
15-19	212628	13019	11472	237119	206096	12860	11268	230224	467343
20-24	245557	14167	12334	272078	252902	14928	12416	280246	552324
25-29	240445	12615	12613	265673	256319	14600	13029	283948	549621
30-34	217028	10765	11238	239031	221197	12216	11983	245396	484427
35-39	196223	8764	9163	216150	204521	10341	10169	225031	441181
40-44	152469	6740	6537	165746	162072	8366	7140	177578	343324
45-49	121328	4925	5232	131485	130871	6026	5616	142513	273998
50-54	121095	3875	4287	129257	131514	4931	4668	141113	270370
55-59	130955	3059	3594	137608	146934	4296	4123	155353	292961
60-64	126920	2231	2944	132095	149317	3505	3448	156270	288365
65-69	104477	1146	1778	107401	132963	2175	2358	137496	244897
70-74	77134	503	950	78587	114851	1176	1483	117510	196097
75-79	50282	212	547	51041	92680	593	946	94219	145260
80-84	28263	68	269	28600	65058	281	540	65879	94479
85+	20886	59	171	21116	63343	167	293	63803	84919
TOTAL	2538658	116106	115524	2770288	2798546	129757	120985	3049288	5819576

FIG. 1 CONTINUED

POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR: State 1990

AGE	MALES				:	FEMALES				
COHORT	White	Black	Other	Total	:	White	Black	Other	Total	TOTALS
0- 4	173831	15625	14677	204333	:	166534	15303	14080	196117	400450
5- 9	164472	13626	12699	190797	:	157774	13474	12319	183567	374364
10-14	150359	10249	13596	174204	:	142513	9906	13396	165815	340019
15-19	166301	11997	15051	193349	:	161311	12033	14764	188108	381457
20-24	204780	14197	15684	234661	:	207082	14682	15611	237375	472036
25-29	234926	15030	16417	266373	:	248262	16675	16758	281695	548068
30-34	234844	13129	16031	264004	:	246044	15632	16825	278501	542505
35-39	211293	10933	13790	236016	:	213078	12767	14824	240669	476685
40-44	191252	8644	11083	210979	:	199712	10580	12291	222583	433562
45-49	146653	6282	8121	161056	:	158084	8200	8913	175197	336253
50-54	115159	4281	6619	126059	:	126517	5710	7184	139411	265470
55-59	113163	2984	5461	121608	:	125897	4427	6089	136413	258021
60-64	118606	2040	4527	125173	:	137816	3603	5372	146791	271964
65-69	109127	1040	3170	113337	:	136605	2307	4004	142916	256253
70-74	83115	402	1620	85137	:	118032	1082	2436	121550	206687
75-79	55362	128	782	56292	:	97167	483	1427	99077	155369
80-84	31150	28	375	31553	:	70376	173	779	71328	102881
85+	22546	37	176	22759	:	72829	90	384	73303	96062
TOTAL	2526959	130852	159879	2817690	:	2785633	147327	167456	3100416	5918106

POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR: State 1995

AGE	MALES				:	FEMALES				
COHORT	White	Black	Other	Total	:	White	Black	Other	Total	TOTALS
0- 4	163330	16518	18327	198175	:	156424	16174	17567	190165	388340
5- 9	171968	15619	16767	204354	:	164994	15414	16206	196614	400968
10-14	160878	14347	15598	190823	:	154416	14196	15195	183807	374630
15-19	146072	11605	17518	175195	:	141144	11342	17332	169818	345013
20-24	158717	13207	19234	191158	:	162404	13867	19099	195370	386528
25-29	194432	15041	19749	229222	:	202557	16432	19942	238931	468153
30-34	229431	15345	19802	264578	:	238043	17638	20534	276215	540793
35-39	229033	13108	18554	260695	:	237880	16076	19645	273601	534296
40-44	204285	10565	15664	230514	:	208286	12865	16926	238077	468591
45-49	184988	7822	12593	205403	:	195454	10169	14011	219634	425037
50-54	140045	5252	9419	154716	:	153399	7491	10429	171319	326035
55-59	107903	3243	7678	118824	:	121211	5041	8534	134786	253610
60-64	102594	2040	6259	110893	:	117850	3714	7270	128834	239727
65-69	102319	991	4583	107893	:	126167	2391	5828	134386	242279
70-74	87566	370	2767	90703	:	121856	1169	3927	126952	217655
75-79	60451	109	1298	61858	:	100713	462	2257	103432	165290
80-84	35009	19	534	35562	:	75019	146	1161	76326	111888
85+	25604	34	221	25859	:	83746	68	580	84394	110253
TOTAL	2504625	145235	206565	2856425	:	2761563	164653	216443	3142661	5999086

FIGURE 2  
POPULATION TOTALS AND GROWTH RATE PROJECTIONS

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

	<u>1985</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>2000</u>
CACI	5,822,704	5,900,668	5,973,852	6,016,578
DRI	5,820,000	6,080,000	6,260,000	6,380,000
MISER	5,819,576	5,918,106	5,999,086	-----

POPULATION GROWTH RATE

	<u>GROWTH '85 - '95</u>		<u>GROWTH '85 - '00</u>	
	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>
CACI	151,148	2.5%	193,874	3.2%
DRI	440,000	7.0%	560,000	8.8%
MISER	179,510	3.1%	---	--



FIGURE 3  
NUMBER, SIZE, AND INCOME OF FAMILIES  
IN MASSACHUSETTS  
1980, 1987, AND 1992

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>'87-'92</u> Annual <u>Change</u>	<u>Growth</u>
POPULATION	5,737,037	5,857,479	5,929,695	72,216	0.2%
FAMILIES	1,438,588	1,497,863	1,541,265	43,402	0.6%
AVE FAM SIZE	3.34	3.22	3.15	-0.08	-0.5%
PER CAPITA INCOME	\$ 7,307	12,551	14,133	\$1,582	2.4%
AVE FAM INC	\$ 23,892	38,813	42,269	\$3,456	1.7%
MED FAM INC	\$ 21,174	35,797	39,523	\$3,726	2.0%

Source: CACI, Arlington, VA



FIGURE 4  
MASSACHUSETTS  
POPULATION BY AGE

AGE	1970	1980	1990	1995
0-4	574,909*	337,215	400,450	388,340
5-9	551,670*	374,734	374,364	400,968
10-14	446,743*	461,332	340,019	374,630
15-19	631,694*	548,239	381,457	345,013
20-24	454,483*	552,902	472,036	386,528
25-29	659,854*	489,175	548,068	468,153
30-34	(25-34)	446,395	542,505	540,793
35-39	303,254	348,552	476,685	534,296
40-44	330,859	278,748	433,562	468,591
45-49	342,577	278,261	336,253	425,037
50-54	326,180	306,574	265,470	326,035
55-59	292,128	310,995	258,021	253,610
60-64	250,787	277,384	271,964	239,727
65-69	636,185*	235,574	256,253	242,279
70-74	(65+)	187,041	206,687	217,655
75-79		137,828	155,369	165,290
80-84		92,180	102,881	111,888
85+		73,908	96,062	110,253
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,689,170</b>	<b>5,737,037</b>	<b>5,918,106</b>	<b>5,999,086</b>
=====				
0-19	2,205,016	1,721,520	1,496,290	1,508,951
	38.8%	30.0%	25.3%	25.2%
20-64	2,847,969	3,288,986	3,604,564	3,642,770
	50.1%	57.3%	60.9%	60.7%
65+	636,185	726,531	817,252	847,365
	11.2%	12.7%	13.8%	14.1%

\* 1970 data in different age cohorts: 0-6; 6-9; 10-13; 14-19; 25-34; and 65+.

Sources: 1970 - Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory; 1980 - U.S. Bureau of the Census; 1990 & 1995 - MISER.

FIGURE 5

POPULATION GROWTH BY AGE GROUP  
AND COUNTY  
(1985 - 1995)

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>0-19</u>		<u>20-64</u>		<u>65+</u>	
	<u>CHANGE</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>CHANGE</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>CHANGE</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>CHANGE</u>	<u>%</u>
-----								
BARNSTABLE	48,425	+28.8	6,583	+16.7	26,595	+29.9	15,247	+38.7
BERKSHIRE	-6,326	-4.5	-3,941	-10.6	-4,736	-5.8	2,351	+10.5
BRISTOL	31,068	+6.5	-5,037	-3.6	25,883	+9.4	10,222	+15.2
DUKES	2,642	+25.7	518	+20.8	1,684	+28.5	450	+23.8
ESSEX	-5,434	-0.8	-12,491	-7.0	-11	0.0	7,250	+8.0
FRANKLIN	3,674	+5.6	-1,249	-7.2	3,862	+10.0	1,061	+11.4
HAMPDEN	-16,229	-3.7	-9,391	-7.5	-13,923	-5.5	7,086	+11.3
HAMPSHIRE	23,685	+16.5	7,893	+23.0	14,030	+15.0	1,762	+11.9
MIDDLESEX	-10,758	-0.8	-33,071	-9.4	22,196	+2.6	15,982	+9.9
NANTUCKET	1,330	+22.3	99	+8.4	861	+23.6	370	+32.6
NORFOLK	-216	0.0	-15,874	-10.3	3,116	+0.1	12,572	+15.4
PLYMOUTH	87,224	+20.0	9,494	+7.0	64,701	+26.5	13,029	+27.8
SUFFOLK	2,949	+0.04	13,191	+8.5	2,309	+0.5	-12,551	-16.6
WORCESTER	15,182	+2.3	-5,189	-2.7	13,390	+3.7	6,563	+7.3
-----								
STATEWIDE	179,510	+3.1	-48,402	-3.1	146,197	+4.1	81,713	+10.7

Source: MISER -- Provisional Model Projections.

FIGURE 6

MASSACHUSETTS EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR

	1980		1986		1995		2000	
	<u>DES</u>	<u>DRI</u>	<u>DES</u>	<u>DRI</u>	<u>DES</u>	<u>DRI</u>	<u>DES</u>	<u>DRI</u>
Nonagricultural	2,652.2	2,649.2	2,980.7	2,978.8	3,299.9	3,373.7		3504.3
Manufacturing	676.8	674.8	618.6	618.6	710.4	617.2		642.0
Mining			1.8	---	1.4	--		---
Construction	77.4	77.5	120.8	120.8	123.6	129.0		128.3
Transportation, Communic. & Public Utilities	121.6	121.6	125.0	125.0	133.0	128.8		124.3
Finance, Ins. & R.E.	159.0	159.0	203.4	203.4	208.0	238.9		247.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	574.5	574.5	703.1	703.1	771.9	786.9		821.6
Services	632.6	631.5	820.3	820.2	980.3	985.9		1,023.0
Government	410.3	410.4	387.8	387.8	371.8	485.3		516.4

Sources: Mass. Division of Employment Security (DES), and DRI.



# BLUEPRINT 2000 COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

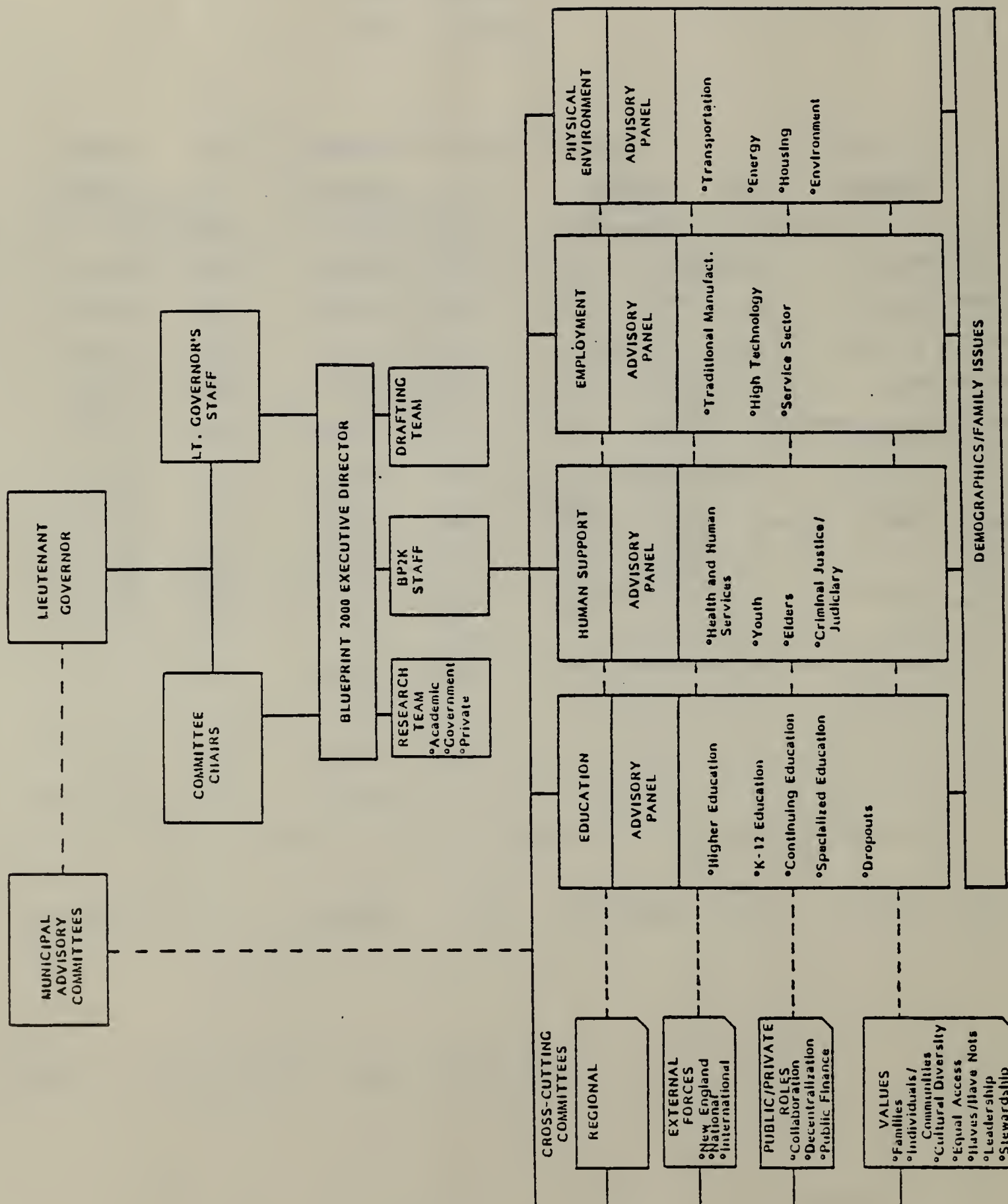


FIGURE 7

# TIMETABLE OF BLUEPRINT 2000 PHASES

